

APPENDICES

This first great anti-imperialist movement in India 19:--
 1^22 endel
 with the betrayal by the Indian bourgeoisie of the cause of
 national rev-;lo-
 tion. The reason for this was chie&y the fear of the zrovin?
 vav* of the
 peasant risings, the fear of the workers' strikes azainst ±2
 native imzl:-- irs.

The collapse of the national revolutionary niDvemsn: and
 the zrai-al
 decline of bourgeois nationalism enabled British
 Imperialism once mjre t:
 return 10 its policy of hindering the industrial development
 of India. The
 recent measures of British imperialism in India, sho-s that
 the ^ect::*
 contradictions between British colonial monopoly and the
 render. ;Jc» -n
 the direction of the independent economic development of
 India are ~j=-
 coming more accentuated from year to year and are leading
 to a ne*/ deep
 revolutionary crisis.

The real threat to British domination comes, not iron*
 the L:ur<fj.Is
 cainp, but from the growing mass movement of the Indian
 ^ :rk*.-rs. *,h:J.
 is developing in the form of large-scale strikes: at the sane
 time thr accmrja-
 tion of the crisis in the village bears witness to the maturing
 01 an arrari~n
 revolution. All these phenomena are leading to radical
 trans:~rm^tl:n c:
 the whole political situation in India.

4. In Indonesia, Dutch imperialism is compelled in an
 e^er-increaiir.^
 degree to give its more powerful neighbours (American and
 British im-
 perialism) the opportunity of importing foreign
 commodities and fcreign
 capital into this colony. Thus, Dutch imperialism itsdf in
 Indonesia Is
 actually more and more compelled to pla\ s. subordinate
 role, as, to to *&'•,
that of a "commissionaire" who at the same time is
compelled to perform
the functions of a policeman and executioner.

The immediate impulse to the insurrection which broke
 out in J"»a In
 November 1926 was given by the economic crisis, and the
 resulting deiericra-
 tion of the conditions of the wide masses of the population,
 as well us bv
 the cruel repression exercised by the government against
 the national-
 revolutionary* movement. To a considerable degree die
 reLellicn TIS car-
 ried out under the leadership of the Cojninuaisis. The
 government
 succeeded in drowning the insurrection in blood, in
 suppressing the C 3:n-

munist Party, and in executing or throwing into prison thousands of the best leaders of the proletariat and peasantry.

Insignificant reforms, instituted thereafter by the government in order to weaken the hatred of the masses and to purchase the assistance of the national-reformist leaders for the work of "pacification" of these masses, have in no way improved the conditions of the working sections of the people. The continuing economic crisis in the country, especially in the sugar and rubber industries, the capitalist offensive with the object of worsening the conditions of labour, and growing unemployment, create the objective pre-conditions for inevitable new risings of the masses of workers and peasants against the ruling imperialism.

5. In North Africa in 1925 there began a series of rebellions of the Cabil